

## The Sun.

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## Mr. Cannon and Mr. Williams.

The speech made by the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS on the last day of the session in support of a resolution giving the thanks of the House to the Speaker, is so excellent a specimen of the much in little that it will be reprinted:

"Mr. Speaker, it is a great thing to be a Speaker of the House of Commons of the American Republic. It is a greater thing yet to permit the fact of promotion to that place, one of the most exalted in the world, to turn one's head in the slightest degree or to defend one from a course hitherto pursued—that of a plain, unassuming American citizen with extraordinary common sense and a remarkable fund of that most characteristic of all American qualities, a sense of humor.

"I once had a conversation with the Speaker, and in the course of it I said: 'I hope that I will always think that you are as fair as I believe you to be,' and he replied in his inimitable way: 'SHARP, I am going to be as fair as I can consistently with the propriety of American politics. I think he did himself justice when he put that limitation upon his statement, but it was characteristic of the frankness and candor of the man to put in the limitation.

"Mr. Speaker, I shall now move the adoption of the resolution, and that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Speaker of the House and bring him in."

In one trifling respect this official version is inferior to the report given by the newspapers, which read "JOHN" instead of "SHARP." "JOHN" seems more natural and appropriate, somehow; more democratic, familiar and affectionate. What Uncle Joe's middle name is, nobody knows. The saying attributed to the Speaker is, we presume, original with Mr. WILLIAMS; at any rate, it is a good epigram and sound fun.

What Mr. WILLIAMS has said so happily of Mr. CANNON would fit the former as closely. He, too, is a plain, unassuming American citizen with extraordinary common sense and a remarkable fund of humor. Without that saving grace of humor what would a leader be? A solemn stumph in WILLIAMS'S place would have been as pathetic a failure as WILLIAMS has been a brilliant success.

It is pleasant to see the hearty friendship of these two chief figures of the House. They appreciate each other. Indeed, so to do is only to appreciate themselves. For, with all their differences of age, education and doctrine, they are much alike. They have clear minds, clear English, courage, candor, contempt of humbug, a quick sense of the ridiculous. And in their different styles of architecture we don't know which is the homelier.

## Germany and the Hereros.

The German difficulty with the Hereros, in Southwest Africa, is assuming serious proportions. It is by no means certain that the affair will not yet develop a situation quite as warlike as some of those which England has confronted in Africa and in India.

The natives of that region are an unfamiliar group to Americans and Europeans, but the information comes from those who do know that the Hereros are a sturdy and formidable lot, capable of putting warriors into the field in thousands. Racially and in habit of life they are not greatly unlike the fighting brutes who, in earlier days of South African history, have followed such men as CHAKA and DUNGA, CETWEAYO and LOBENGULA. Their success thus far will tend to make them bold. The area of possible disturbance is of vast extent, and it is an exceedingly difficult country for which to conduct the military movements of white men.

Germany has now, or soon will have, a force of about 6,000 men in the field. It may be that double that number will be sent to the task of suppressing the natives, unless there be a very beginning a series of decisive engagements in which the Hereros are punished severely enough to dismay and dishearten them. Germany will have to strike sharply and successfully if she would avoid a miniature Sudanese war. When the trouble is over she will be well to see how far her own agents are responsible for the trouble, and make a few changes in her colonial policy and methods.

## When Will Work on the Canal Begin?

A part of the press and public seem to believe that as the French Canal property has now been transferred to the United States the great work at Panama will be resumed within the next few months. It is more likely, however, that it will be at least two years before constructive operations are in full swing. This was the view of the earlier Canal Commissioners, who said that it would probably take that time, after the transfer of the property, to get ready for actual construction.

It will be seen with work cannot be resumed until along the line. The examination and the plans of the second Commission, upon which our purchase of the French rights was based, were made for the purpose of estimate and of some preliminary work rather than for actual building. No final working designs were made, and this greatly detailed labor devolves upon the present Commission. It will take considerable time to make these plans, to prepare the specifications and to carry out all the other preliminaries which must precede the letting of contracts for so great a job. Members of the earlier Commission expressed the view that at least a year would be spent in preparation before the awarding of the contracts.

The contractors, of course, will require

time to organize their forces and buy and collect their machinery. The late Mr. MORISON, of the Commission, said that much of this machinery would have to be built after the contracts were awarded. He believed that a year should be allowed to the contractors to complete their preparations, and that two years after the transfer of the French property actual construction work should fairly begin.

The members of the Commission who have just returned from Panama agree with the earlier Commission in the opinion that the sanitary conditions may be vastly improved, and that this work may be carried out while preparations to begin construction are being made. They also say that the excavations in the Culebra cut will be continued right along, which is gratifying, as this is the greatest single piece of work on the canal and the time it will take to complete the cut will fairly measure the time required to open the waterway.

When all preparations are completed the work will advance rapidly; and one of the advantages we shall have over the French companies is that while they had no powers except those derived from their concessions, our Government may exercise, under its treaty powers, complete sanitary control and discipline and thus obviate some of the greatest difficulties that have heretofore beset the canal project.

## The New Egypt.

The Egypt of twenty-five years ago was perhaps no very great improvement on the Egypt of the days preceding its restoration by JOSEPH the son of JACOB. As a restorer of political and economic wrecks, Lord CROMER has quite outdone JOSEPH.

The Governor of Egypt has recently submitted his annual report. It shows a \$10,000,000 excess of receipts over expenditure, on a \$60,000,000 revenue. It shows \$80,000,000 of imports and \$35,000,000 of exports. The magnitude of this industrial progress may be understood by comparison of the foregoing figures with those of 1880, when the imports were \$55,000,000 and the exports a little less than \$60,000,000. The railway and the river steamboat displace the camel and the dahabiah, and the pace of progress is measured by the change. Egypt and her recent history stand as an object lesson in the upbuilding of nations which are without power to help themselves.

Upon one point at least the Cromer policy differs from that pursued by American representatives in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The primary object of the Cromer policy is the establishment of a sound industrial basis, with what may be called moral progress as an incident in the work. The American policy has emphasized the feature of moral progress, notably in the matter of school establishment. Commenting on this feature of his work, Lord CROMER says in his report:

"As regards moral progress, all that can be said is that it must necessarily be slower than advance in a material direction. I hope and believe, however, that some progress is being made. In any case, the machinery which will admit of progress has been created. The schoolmaster is abroad. A reign of law has taken the place of arbitrary personal power. Institutions, as liberal as is possible under the circumstances, have been established. In fact, every possible facility is given and every encouragement afforded for the Egyptians to advance along the path of moral improvement. More than this no government can do. It remains for the Egyptians themselves to take advantage of the opportunities of moral progress which are offered to them."

It is unfortunate that Secretary TAYLOR's plans in this same direction regarding the Philippines should be thwarted by a Congress which disregards his urgent and competent advice and adjourns in seeming indifference to the economic welfare of the Filipinos. This country could do much more than follow in the footsteps of Lord CROMER. A few years of his policy would probably make a material difference in the size and weight of our Philippine burden.

## The Self-Made Man and the Educated Man.

Mr. LONG, lately Secretary of the Navy, remarked in an address at Vassar College last Friday that many of the men in our history who have best illustrated in their lives "the great powers of practical education never went to school, in a modern sense." He referred more particularly to the higher education as it is now known, and instanced WASHINGTON, CLAY, LINCOLN and McKINLEY as examples.

Extracts we print to-day from reports of members of the Moseley Education Commission, from the British Kingdom, which visited this country last autumn to examine the methods of education in this country, are pertinent to Mr. LONG's observation. These distinguished visitors from England, Scotland and Ireland, men especially qualified for the investigation they undertook, agree in the opinion that in this country, far more than in their own, there is now a conviction prevailing among men of business and in the control of large enterprises of all kinds, that the higher education, and more especially the training of the schools of science, renders those who have benefited by it more useful to them and of far more importance in our modern manufacturing, industrial and railway development than are men who have not enjoyed such advantages.

This judgment the commissioners heard expressed generally by men of affairs, even when these themselves were "self-made" men and had worked up their way to signal importance without any except the most elementary schooling and from the humblest beginnings. The time when HORACE GREELLY could say, with wide approval from "practical" men, that college-bred men were spoiled for practical affairs, were only "horned cattle," as he called them, has passed away with his generation. As one of these British commissioners expresses it, "the future industries and commerce of America are being directly and profoundly affected by the schools of today." The aggregation of capital and of industries has created a demand for the trained intellects of the higher schools and colleges; and, as he remarks, the only

limit to the extension of this contemporary development, so essential to the full utilization of the scientific and mechanical progress in civilization, is a deficiency of men capable of managing the resulting combinations. Never in history was there so great a demand as there is now for able captains and lieutenants in the world of enterprise.

It happens, therefore, as this commission discovered, that with us at this time "leading men of business, whether manufacturers or distributors, are agreed as to the value of the higher kinds of education for their employees," and speak regretfully of the difficulty of finding "enough well-trained young men to fill the posts" requiring large and special abilities. It found "a general opinion that the self-made man, in the sense of the man lacking direct, systematic education, will have disappeared by the next generation."

This judgment has come in at last to replace the old prejudice among men of the same general kind against any education beyond the simplest rudiments as a waste of time by a young man who would get ahead in the practical work of the world. This prejudice used to be expressed in contemptuous treatment of the college graduate. Now advertisements calling for "college graduates only" in many departments of business and enterprise are frequent. Larger, more comprehensive and better trained intellectual abilities have become necessary. They are also required in the fields of politics and statesmanship and in public administration generally. The "self-made" man is still prominent, but will always remain, but the educated man starts with an advantage over him for which he must compensate by longer and harder work in his self-making.

We quote also opinions uttered by these British investigators on a variety of other subjects. They are all interesting, and are the more deserving of consideration because even where they are adversely critical they are only exceptions to a general note of commendation of our American educational and other development in frank and on the whole, discerning reports of a very intelligent body of students of American conditions.

## More News From Ymir.

From Ymir, British Columbia, the home of Mr. C. DELL SMITH and his energetic newspaper, the *Mirror*, there is another batch of news. Mr. SMITH'S paper is published in what he calls "the Boycotting Camp of British Columbia," and it is under the ban, together with the editor and all his family. We quote from the *Mirror*:

"In Ymir we have given publicity to certain figures in connection with the general hospital. Here the parties involved do not adopt the usual course of threatening a libel suit, or the more honest one of explaining the figures in dispute, but decree that the editor of the *Mirror* and his family be boycotted. And they have enforced their decree by threat. Truly, the life of an independent newspaper man in British Columbia is an unenviable one."

The *Mirror* does not intend to yield, and it leans upon English law and the courts to defend it against the boycotters, whom, by the way, it honors with a capital initial. Of the general custom of boycotting Mr. SMITH'S sprightly organ says:

"Boycotters never have justice on their side—never had. Theirs is brute force—their strength is a strength which numbers give—and ever directed against right. Boycotting is the favorite weapon of the mob, and is wielded mercilessly. It takes the strong arm of the law to down the demon, and British law will amply fill the bill in this as in every other instance."

The editor of the *Mirror* is not afraid to stand up and fight in the open, and he has little respect for those who sympathize with him but fear to let the public know where they stand. From a number of persons anxious to see him win, but unwilling to let that fact be known, he has received letters of sympathy and offers of anonymous assistance. He scorns them all:

"Gentlemen, while thanking you for your sympathy and confidence in our ultimate victory over tyranny as exercised by the union and cowardice as displayed by the timid creatures they have intimidated, permit us to say that we would appreciate your kindly expressions more fully had you been more manly in the matter and allowed your names to appear in print. Under the circumstances we must respectfully decline to publish your communications. If the battle against tyranny and despotism in this camp is to be won, it will take stiffer material than mere sympathy to accomplish the end. Honest men should realize that they are conspirators and cowards only to deal with, and accordingly, as soon as a few of them are jailed the rest of the band will scatter. The honest, upright members of the union will, we believe, assert themselves—but, so far, they have been very slow to take action."

In the courts the *Mirror* expects to find a remedy for its troubles and the means of preventing the offended labor unionists from executing their threat to drive the editor and his family from the camp. Will British Columbia allow the establishment of "boycotting"? The *Mirror* is confident that "this country cannot tolerate such lawlessness." The prospects of an entertaining season at Ymir are good:

"As soon as it (boycotting) is stamped out here and a few of the conspirators are placed behind the prison bars, a wholesome lesson will have been taught the band of misguided desperadoes who seem to forget that they are now living in British Columbia. They have shown how completely they can terrorize the business men of Ymir. It is now on the tapis to try the mine owners with a like castigation. There will be a hot time in this old town."

The practical effect of the boycotting activities of the unionists has been to prevent the development of the district, according to the *Mirror*. Even the St. Patrick's day celebration was gloomy. But there are other news. A mass meeting was held in Grand Forks on March 15 "to discuss the gambling and other vice questions that are now the absorbing topics of the day." In Ymir the lid is off:

"For years Ymir has been run a wide-open camp, with its population of 22 and its 3 saloons. But our constable appears to see nothing, do nothing, and know nothing. When crimes are committed the case invariably settles out of court for a monetary consideration. When the constable himself assaults a man and tears his clothing to shreds he rebuffs the cry by pretending to make good the damage. When a house is broken into and goods stolen the occupant is supposed to trace the missing property, and even when this is done the clue is not strong enough for the constable. Phaw! You

have a regular map in Grand Forks. If you doubt it come over and spend a few days in Ymir."

The snow has interfered with mining operations. HAWTHORNE Brothers have opened a store at Gold Hill, and the Porto Rico Lumber Company has started its new mill. However, the boycott is the big news of the day. One more remark from the *Mirror* on the situation:

"The atmosphere breathes of gloom and distrust. Even the saloonkeepers are in a melancholy mood. Ymir is a Boycott camp—and dead."

In a community of 232 persons, with nine saloons, something must be radically wrong if the mikologists can't keep happy. Ymir must revive. As the excuse for the *Mirror* the community is too valuable to be allowed to die. We hope the next batch of news from across the border will be more encouraging, and that Mr. SMITH will overcome his enemies.

## The Bronze Top and the Red-Headed Angel.

In recent years the Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON of Thomson, Ga., a lost light of Populism, has been ravaging history instead of plowshare. He has written of France, Jefferson and Napoleon. In the quiet of his library his style has grown graver. Its large dignity may be seen to advantage in an "open" letter which the CRACKER GIBSON has just written to the Hon. CHARLES LAFAYETTE BARTLETT, Representative in Congress of the Sixth Georgia district. The missive is called a "loving letter to the Hon. CHARLES LILLIPUT BARTLETT." For the delight of students of American literature we snip out a passage or two.

"What pleasure could you derive from your attempt to help a fat Yankee like CROMER (CLEVELAND) and cover my name with an invidious more bitter than death? You made a break, CROMER, dear, and the good, brave people of Georgia, who love truth and fair play, will not think any better of you for that day's work."

"Like a rampant little red-headed angel, you rushed in where fools fear to tread." "Let me say to you, CHARLES, dear, as a parting word, that in spite of all that can be done to me by the little parasites of the hour I shall continue to serve the South, so earnestly, so loyally, so unflinchingly, so honorably, that my name will be remembered with credit in the best minds and the best hearts of the land when you shall have been utterly lost in the tangle of forgotten politicians. So long, CHARLES, dear."

The old exuberance is gone. The balanced periods, the absence of epithet, the calm deliberateness and persuasiveness, are worthy of the great historian. Yet we hope it is not beneath the dignity of history to refer affectionately to the line, "A rampant little red-headed angel."

In his political days the Hon. TOM WATSON may not have been exactly a little red-haired angel, but he certainly was a bronze top. Doubtless, this, too, has been chastened and corrected. Persons who have thoughtlessly called his historical works "red-headed history" can find in this Bartlett letter sufficient confirmation of their prejudices.

## Prospectus of a Personally Conducted Tour.

Since the truly amazing discovery was made that news reports sent over the telegraph wires are sometimes used for gambling purposes none of the comments upon the practice has been so interesting as this one, attributed to Police Commissioner McADOO:

"If Mr. JAMES R. DEALY and the others would like to see it, and they will give me notice in advance, I will endeavor to show them a 'ladies' poolroom,' so called, where they can see women gambling away the money which husbands and fathers give them to pay the necessary bills of the family."

Should the gentlemen named in this paragraph accept Mr. McADOO'S invitation, it is to be hoped that his "endeavor" to show to them in operation a gambling house conducted for women would be unsuccessful. If he can show the resort to them it is beyond reason to believe that he can point it out to his subordinates; and if these non-official gentlemen see women gambling in the house, a policeman should be able to see the same thing.

If there is a gambling place thus on view against which evidence might be obtained so easily Mr. McADOO'S department should close it. If Mr. McADOO knows of the existence of such an establishment and can exhibit it to a company of invited guests and does not drive it out of business he is more to blame than any other person in the city for not enforcing the law.

Mr. McADOO is too good a Commissioner of Police not to close every illegal resort of which he has knowledge. If he knew a poolroom open to the inspection of a party of his friends he would shut it up in a jiffy.

The Moseley Commission's theory that women school teachers are refining the manners of American boys will be put to the test in Chicago on the Fourth of July, when an effort will be made to have Young America submit to safety fireworks administered under the guidance of an expert committee of adults. If the rising generation then foregoes its right to burn its fingers and blow out its eyes, the charge of feminization may be regarded as proved.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was formally opened yesterday in the presence of a great gathering. There has been a good deal of nagging criticism of the officials of the fair, and the usual crop of jealousies and quarrels has been reaped. That is the way that fairs begin. A lot of hard work—for three years in this case—and a reasonable amount of friction. But the show is open to the world; and the world will go to see it. Several thousand kinds of education and brands of enjoyment are to be had there; and the "knock" of the "knocker" should be hushed. We wish all prosperity to the exposition. May it be not unworthy of what it commemorates.

## Darwinian.

First Monkey—Why is your brother putting on airs?  
Second Monkey—He has joined a patriotic society—the Great Grandfathers of the Revolution.  
May 1.  
Now the man that owns a truck is in luck;  
And the lord whose land is rented  
Feels contented;  
But he who owns a lot of Genial  
Is rather lonely.  
SUFFERN, N. Y. G. R. P. J.

## BRITISH OPINIONS OF AMERICA.

## Interesting Extracts From Reports of the Moseley Education Commission.

The electric atmosphere, which makes of the whole continent a modern Attica, stimulates those who breathe the air with a restlessness and at times abnormal vigor.

Teachers, on the whole, take their work more seriously than in England. No doubt the large proportion of women has much to do with this matter, and of the men few stay in the profession except those who have a real love for the work, or who have power enough to rise to the best positions.

In America there is a universal belief in the value of education, and a universal zeal for it. The expenditure of money on education is generous to the verge of extravagance. States and municipalities vote funds for the purpose without stint sometimes as much as one-third of their revenue.

There is a belief in education deeply rooted in the minds and hearts of all classes of people, not as much for the good it may bring to the individual, but because it is felt that the national prosperity and the national safety depend very largely upon an educated people.

The thought that the State should contribute toward the maintenance of education is a dominant idea in the mind of the rank and file of Americans so prepotent that they can hardly be induced to discuss the point. Nay, in the States Catholic laymen are absolutely at one with the Protestants with regard to it.

In many of his doings the American is inclined to hurry, and he is in a hurry to enter on the business of his life, and he is in a hurry to make his fortune, but I have noticed no signs of undue hurry in the schoolroom. There the teacher is in no hurry to have done with his class, he seems to set himself to do his work with deliberation.

The American child is distinctly fond of going to school, and the explanation is partly that it is the place where he expects to meet his playmates, and there he is given nice rooms in which he may hold his meetings in imitation of the men and women of mature age. Altogether, he is treated more as an adult than in usual with us, he regards school as to some extent as the grown-up man regards his club, and there he transacts a good deal of what he regards as business.

Most American products which are used by the million are of a much lower grade than those of Europe. The American is poor as many of ours are just now. Here in the States the raw utility of most things comes into glaring evidence, and you find the pottery, cutlery, furniture, and general household goods of the poorest quality. In good houses, where money is no object, foreign domestic wares are, of course, used. In the best hotels even, compared with those out of the great cities, the change from modern to antique is noticeable. The domesticities are very noticeable.

The "plantation melodies" of the colored people are the finest and most original art product on that great continent, so far as Dvorak saw that, hence his selection of some of those folk tunes for his noble symphony from a New World. There is no doubt that in that respect, truly, the soil, to the manner born. Even their efforts in sculpture and painting, with few notable exceptions, show a singular lack of original power when we remember that they are the product of a race so strikingly fine and noble in essentials.

Nothing is more fallacious than judging a nation's culture from a mere observation of the facade of its great cities. New York and Chicago have prosperous enough looking facades, but the condition of the dwellings, mostly tenement houses, of the mass of those great populations is too often painfully ghastly. In contrast with all this is the display of riches in the great houses, hotels, banks, insurance offices and other rich corporations in the great cities. The people of the United States are, as a rule, very poor as to a costly and vulgar magnificence as seen in their churches, hotels, public buildings, and millionaire homes. The utter absence of the note of fine and noble design, the endurance of either in progress, and the want of dignified repose are too glaringly in front of you. Some of the private houses of settled and cultured people in Boston, New York, Baltimore and Washington, however, nothing to be detected in them as good as our best. One of the most refined and dignified of their great homes is the White House itself, where we had a delightful evening with President Roosevelt. Compared with the vulgar glitter and real vulgarity of some of our palaces, the White House is a model of what a home for the President of a mighty people should be.

There is opportunity in abundance for the trained worker in America; there is little or no opportunity for the untrained, unskilled worker. The attitude of business and of the great cities, whether manufacturers or distributors, were agreed as to the value of the higher kinds of education for their employees; in fact, they all stated that it was difficult to get enough well trained men to fill the posts that became vacant and the posts that they are continually obliged to create.

Another characteristic of the high school in America is co-education. Boys and girls go through the same curriculum, are taught by the same teachers, and sit side by side in the same classrooms throughout their school careers in nearly all the public high schools. The advantages and disadvantages of this arrangement seem to have been fully discussed and unanimously considered. It is felt that one general observation which I believe was made by many of the Commissioners is worth recording, namely, that the relations of boys and girls in and out of school, and the attitude of familiarity and respect, as well as of men and women in the everyday walks of life, appeared to be more natural than in this country. There seemed, for example, to be no difficulty in business houses and in the administrative offices of government and universities in having mixed staffs, men and women working side by side without any of the hindrances to work that are heard of over here. That the testimony of the business men on this point was unanimous is shown by the fact that they regarded any question with regard to it with surprise.

There are two striking features in the common schools—the air of refinement due to the attention paid to dress, especially by the girls, the preponderant element in most schools; and the attitude of familiarity and respect, as well as of men and women in the everyday walks of life, appeared to be more natural than in this country. There seemed, for example, to be no difficulty in business houses and in the administrative offices of government and universities in having mixed staffs, men and women working side by side without any of the hindrances to work that are heard of over here. That the testimony of the business men on this point was unanimous is shown by the fact that they regarded any question with regard to it with surprise.

It is a general opinion that the self-made man, in the sense of the man lacking direct systematic education, will have disappeared by the next generation.

I noticed neglect of musical talent among the school children. Nowhere did I find a systematic music forming a part of the instruction, and in the few cases where vocal music was included it was but poorly taught. The same characteristic prevailed in the homes of the people, many of which I had the privilege of visiting on my various trips. Usually there was a handsome piano in the house, but I saw few signs of its being used. Occasionally there were also other instruments, such as harps, etc.; but again, on inquiry, I learned that these were, in the great majority of instances, merely ornaments.

It has sometimes been urged that the American is a materialist. Those who hold

such an opinion cannot have carried their analysis very deeply; and they fail to distinguish between materialism and ambition—qualities in reality as wide apart as night and day. One has every vice, the other every virtue. Personally I credit the American nation with an intense ambition not only to raise themselves individually, but to use their efforts for the raising of their fellows and for the furtherance of civilization.

A comparison between students in the two countries shows that the American student is usually not as scholarly, nor as well read, as the English student of the same age; but "he has his knowledge in a better form to apply." The British student turns out a mass of knowledge and principles, while the American product is a business man with a scientific training.

The future industries and commerce of America are being directly and profoundly affected by the schools of today. The last quarter of a century has witnessed every step of the process of aggregation in trade, business, and industry. The area of operations of these centralised economic forces is larger in the United States than anywhere else, and it is believed that the time is approaching when the want of men capable of managing the resulting combinations. Able lieutenants have become essential.

## The Workings of the Real Trust Law.

From a Report of the House Committee on Patents.

Our drugs and chemical products are largely made in foreign countries. These foreign countries do not grant patents upon the chemicals or drugs themselves, but only upon some definite process of manufacture. In many countries no patent is granted even upon the process of manufacture, while our country grants a patent upon the article itself. A German manufacturer or inventor, therefore, is able to secure for the purpose of his invention, which he cannot do at home, a patent in this country, the patent being owned by a German manufacturer or inventor. Let us take as an example the case of the United States patent, is sold in Canada at 10 cents an ounce. Precisely the same article, made by the same manufacturer, put up in the same way, is sold in the United States at about \$1 per ounce. The difference in price is not caused by customs duty. The difference in price is caused wholly by the fact that in the United States the patent is granted for the product itself and not for the process of making it.

There were presented before your committee two one-ounce boxes of phenacetin, both manufactured by the same manufacturer in Germany. Upon one was the printed statement: "The sale and importation to the United States of America are prohibited." That ounce of phenacetin, or one similar to it, can be purchased anywhere in Canada or Europe for about 10 cents. The other box has printed on it the statement: "Manufactured for the United States patentee." This box is put up only for sale in the United States and costs \$1 a box in the United States.

Think He'll Take to the Woods.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have always voted with the Republican party in Presidential elections, and in the main have been proud of its record. But it seems to me that the present state of affairs in the leadership of the national House of Representatives, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, finds it necessary, in his present silly and slop-over allegiance to Brother Roosevelt, and in an effort to keep out of the running, to force upon him by Mr. Kilgus of North Carolina, to indulge in fulsome and silly praise of a certain notorious yellow-journal owner, and of the yellow journal itself, in this city; and when another, less notable, and less successful, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, maligns one of his opponents by charging in substance that his political allegiance is purchasable, and presents as his chief evidence of the fact his lack of candor and insinuations of the same yellow journal.

It will go hard with me to vote for a ticket for which your Uncle Dave Hill stands sponsor, so I suppose I shall have to take to the woods. Very truly, GEORGE HOWARD.

## STATISTICAL ISLAND, APRIL 30.

The Dime and the Waitress.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Amazed is a mild word to express my feelings when I had done dining in one of the eateries. At the close of a sumptuous meal, I extended my hand toward that of the waitress who had served me. She, however, refused to be so treated. The action was one that was more mechanical than intentional. In my hand was a dime (a just "tip" in any hash-house, which, of course, was for the waitress). She, however, refused to be so treated. She gave me a look of scorn and placed her hand behind her back, while she remarked in polite but cold tones, "No, thank you, sir."

That is, she refused to do but meet her as an equal; and I remarked to her that it was an agreeable surprise to find a young woman, who, probably reduced by circumstances, although acting the part of a waitress, refused to be so treated as an inferior. She smiled at my remarks and seemed pleased. I thought to test her: I left the money under the edge of the plate, and strove to make the waitress look at it. She, however, white lightning a word, watched her out of the tail of my eye. It was as I expected. The penny money dropped slowly but surely out of sight while my aproned hand was busy.

NEW YORK, APRIL 29. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Baptist Statistics.

From the American Baptist Year Book for 1904. Total churches 4,727; a gain of 888 during the year. Total members, 1,985,000. A gain of 234,821, or 12.3 per cent over last year; of membership 1,406,747 as compared with 1,300,000 of last year; meeting 25,228, an increase of 1,301. Total contributions for all purposes, \$64,341. There are nine theological seminaries, with 1,076 students; 97 colleges and universities, with 10,278 students in the academies and institutes, with 16,272 in attendance.

## Veretechagin.

Of those that drank but late the lethal wave  
In his hot, voracious gulf of far Cathay.  
Was he not a hero, a bold and brave,  
Past that which he thirsted to the vengeful fray?  
For him, that bled with peace, lament to-day—  
Thy Knight, that bath with life his purpose sealed,  
To die a martyr from out this world and stage,  
That forged the brush into a sword to wield,  
The stern Recording Angel of the battlefield!

And War stood forth—A friend unmasked and dead,  
As when his searching spear thrust forth a shock!  
He seized the rifle, and he seized the sword,  
A subtle prince of soldiers would not brook  
That any myrmidon of his should look  
On that depleted drama stark and stern!  
As when he fell, old, some hot error prone,  
He deemed his own might trembling counsel turn,  
And, by provision smitten, from the slaughter torn!

So well the Master showed the monstrous spoil  
Of War, whose presses hearts for vintage crush.  
The eager hawked out with every glance and hush,  
As though he heard, from far, the onward rush  
Of vulture wings that blot the twilight sky.  
To die a martyr from out this world and stage,  
That forged the brush into a sword to wield,  
The stern Recording Angel of the battlefield!

So great a dauntless heart was in that breast,  
That he or country's